たものと考えられる. ナンテンハギの奇形として 普通の2小葉といくつかの3小葉を同時に持つ個 体が報告されている (伊藤 1960). この奇形の3 小葉も葉軸先端の小突起が小葉に変わった例であ るが、頂小葉は側小葉よりも小さく長い小葉柄が あり、函館市の個体における3小葉とは全く異なっ ている. 函館市の個体は明らかに奇形であると見 られるが、安定した一型と思われる. 調べたとこ ろ、この形は中国ですでに発見されており、典型 的な型から変種として識別されていることが分かっ た. 本報告では、1) 3 小葉型のナンテンハギの一型が日本に分布することを示し、2) この型が分類群として認められるが、他の特徴ではナンテンハギとの間で違いがないことから品種ランクで区別し、ミツバナンテンハギと新称することを提案した.

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Eisuke HAYASAKA: **A New Combination in Japanese** *Schoenoplectus* (Cyperaceae) 日本産カヤツリグサ科フトイ属植物の一新組み合わせ (早坂英介)

Hayasaka and Ohashi (2000) proposed five new combinations required for Japanese species and hybrids of *Schoenoplectus* (Rchb.) Palla. A new combination, which was overlooked in that paper, is proposed here.

Schoenoplectus ×**osoreyamensis** (M. Kikuchi) Hayasaka, comb. nov.

Scirpus ×osoreyamensis M. Kikuchi, Ann. Rep. Gakugei Fac. Iwate Univ. **18**: 131 (1961), as S. hondoensis Ohwi × S. triangu-

latus Roxb.

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Hayasaka E. and Ohashi H. 2000. New combinations in Japanese *Schoenoplectus* (Cyperaceae). J. Jpn. Bot. 75: 223–225.

オソレヤマオトコイの学名を Scirpus から Schoenoplectus に組み替えた.

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トウゴクサバノオの北限追記(大橋広好)

Hiroyoshi Ohashi: An Additional Note on the Northernmost Locality of *Dichocarpum trachyspermum* (Maxim.) W. T. Wang & Hsiao (Ranunculaceae) in Japan

最近本誌80巻57-60でトウゴクサバノオの 北限は岩手県大船渡市赤崎町後の入であることを報告した(大橋,吉田 2005).この記録 を見て石巻市の佐々木豊氏が1996年にこの産 地よりも約6km北に位置する大船渡市立根 町細野沢で本種を採集していたことを知らせ て下さった.証拠標本を東北大学に保存する とともに,先の記録を正しておきたい.また, 前報で後の入りを「五葉山の南約7kmの地 点」としたが,「南約14km」の誤記であった. この点も訂正したい.立根町細野沢は五葉山 の南約8.5kmに位置する.佐々木氏によれ ば、細野沢は立根川の支流で、生育地は同沢の右岸、標高約200 mの北西斜面であり、サワグルミ・カツラ群落の林床に50-60個体が生育していた.この群落の構成種は高木:カツラ(胸高直径 ca. 42 cm)、ホウノキ、ハリギリ、ミズキ、亜高木:サワシバ、チドリノキ、ウワジキ、亜高木:サワシバ、チドリノキ、ウワジャング・カゴクサバノオの他に、ウワバミソウ、ウスバサイシン、サラシナショウマ、コンロンソウ、ヤグルマソウ、キタカミスミレ、ヒカゲ

スミレ, ヒナスミレ, オクモミジハグマ, タマブキ, ミヤコザサ, オオイトスゲ, ギョウジャニンニク, エンレイソウ, コバギボウシ, オオバジャノヒゲであった.

新北限地と証拠標本は次のとおりである. 岩手県大船渡市立根町細野沢. 沢筋, カツラ・サワグルミ群落. Iwate Pref., Ôfunato-shi, Takkon-chô, Hosonozawa, alt. 200 m. 5 June 1996. Yutaka Sasaki 96-0713 (TUS 313321).

おわりに佐々木豊氏にお礼申し上げます.

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大橋広好, 吉田 繁. 2005. トウゴクサバノオの北限と分布パターン. 植物研究雑誌 **80**: 57-60. (東北大学植物園津田記念館 E-mail: ohashi@mail.tains.tohoku.ac.jp)

Wen-Liang CHIOU and Shann-Jye MOORE: A History of Taxonomic Studies of the Vascular Plants of Taiwan

台湾の維管束植物研究史(邱 文良, 牟 善傑)

Taiwan, with an area of 35,800 km², is located about 150 km off the southeastern coast of continental China and about 360 km north of Luzon (in the Philippines). It is about 394 km long north to south, with a width of 140 km at its broadest. The elevation ranges from 0 to 3,950 m. About twothirds of the island is occupied by hills and mountains. Some small islands surround the main island, such as Orchid Island (Lanyu), Island (Lutao), Turtle (Kueishantao), Hsiaoliuchiu, the Penghu Archipelago, and so on (Hsieh and Shen 1994).

There are 4,339 species (including infraspecies) of vascular plants known from Taiwan. These include 4,077 native and 262 naturalized species. Of these native plants, about 26.2 % are endemic to Taiwan (Hsieh 2003). Taxonomic studies of this abundant flora began in middle of the 19th century. Based on the governance status of this land, they can be divided into three periods, namely 1) a pioneering period, 2) a Japanese colonial period, and 3) a Taiwanese governance period.

1. Pioneering period (1854–1894)

Taiwan was governed by the Ching Dynasty during this period. In 1854, Robert

Fortune, a Brit, was possibly the first person to come to Taiwan to collect plants. During this period, at least 25 collectors were known to have visited Taiwan, including British, German, American, Japanese, and others (Bretschneider 1898). Some of them were amateur collectors. Most of them were British, and most collections were carried out on the plains and hills below an elevation of 1,000 m. Because of the transportation situation, they mostly collected plants in northern and southern parts of Taiwan. Most of those specimens are deposited in European herbaria.

Among the early collectors, Robert Swinhoe (1864) published List of Plants from the Island of Formosa, in which 246 species were recorded. This is possibly the first publication on Taiwanese plants. Augustine Henry (1896) published A List of Plants from Formosa and recorded 1,437 plants. He also pointed that 1) there were 103 endemic species which belonged to 79 genera, and the endemic species count should increase when surveys could be conducted in the high mountains; 2) besides the endemic species, other species were common to southern and central China and Japan; 3) plants in the lowlands were similar to those on the Indian plains; and 4) plants were less